

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As
of:
Oct
12,
2016
Rec
Oct
03,
2016
Stat
Post
Posi
Oct
11,
2016
Tra
No.
1k0-
8s97
kcqj
Con
Due
Oct
17,
2016
Sub
Typ
Wel

Docket: EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0385
FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel; Notice of Public Meeting

Comment On: EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0385-0001
Meetings: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Scientific Advisory
Panel

Document: EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0385-0312
Anonymous public comment

Submitter Information

General Comment

docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0385

I am writing to voice my stance AGAINST allowing further use of glyphosate/RoundUp and other herbicides which act as antimicrobials and thus impact human, animal, and insect health. Since these herbicides are dumped and sprayed by the ton, repeatedly, they have contaminated all our forests, land, water supplies, and food. They are even found in human breast milk. While some excretion happens, bioaccumulation also happens. Damage is done to animal biomes each and every time exposure happens, which is constant. The epidemic of autoimmune disease and neurological disorders (which have been found to be immune related) must be considered as connected to this massive attack of antibiotics on our environment. Cancer is not the only disease that should be examined. Since glyphosate cannot be contained to areas of desired application, it is impossible to avoid.

From the EPA's: Glyphosate Issue Paper: Evaluation of Carcinogenic Potential
EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs September 12, 2016:

"The herbicide acts by inhibiting the 5- enolpyruvylshikimate-3- phosphate synthase (EPSPS) enzyme, which is not present in mammalian systems."

This sentence is inaccurate. Mammalian systems include essential bacterial biomes which DO possess this critical enzyme. Seventy percent of our immune system is in our gut biomes. Researchers are actually investigating ways to use glyphosate and other herbicides as human antimicrobials. The science is irrefutable. The assault must stop.

"The elucidation of the active site of EPSP synthase and especially of the binding pattern of glyphosate provides a valuable roadmap for engineering new herbicides and herbicide-resistant crops, as well as new antibiotic and antiparasitic drugs."

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC29264/>

"The enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate 3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase (EC 2.5.1.19) is the sixth enzyme on the shikimate pathway, which is essential for the synthesis of aromatic amino acids and of almost all other aromatic compounds in algae, higher plants, bacteria, and fungi (1-3), as well as in apicomplexan parasites (4). Because the shikimate pathway is absent from mammals (2, 3), EPSP synthase is an attractive target for the development of new antimicrobial agents effective against bacterial, parasitical, and fungal pathogens."

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC29264/>